

higher animals. M. H. Goll of Lausanne, presented a contribution to the natural history of the sedentary and migratory coregones of Lake Neuchâtel. Mem.irs were received on the Arachnide of Switzerland by Prof. Pavesi of Pavia; on the fauna of Guatemala, by Dr. Otto Stoll of Zurich; on some new species of Melusse from the Red Sea, by Dr. Keller of Zurich; on the Pelagic fauna of the Swiss lakes, by Dr. Othmar-Emile Imhof of Zurich; and on the influence of the physico-chemical environments on the development of the tadpole of the edible frog, by M. E. Yung of Geneva. From experiments made by mixing marine salt in various proportions with the natural freshwater element, M. Yung arrived at the conclusion that, the more saline the water, the slower is the development of the tadpole, all transformations ceasing in solutions of 9/1000, and death following in a few hours in solutions of 10/1000.

In the Botanical Section, Prof. Cremer, president, valuable memoirs were received from Prof. O. Heer of Zurich, on the Glacial flora of Switzerland, and on the fossil flora of Greenland. These were the last pages contributed to science by the distinguished savant, who had scarcely finished the revision of the proofs when he died suddenly at Lausanne, on September 27. A series of hybrids between the *Primula auricula* and *Primula viscosa*, showing an uninterrupted series of forms intermediate between these two species, was exhibited by Prof. Favart of Lausanne. He also showed that the *Cardamine fossicola*, Godet, hitherto classed with the *C. pratensis*, Lin., should be grouped with the *C. matthioli*, Moretti. Some remarks were made by Prof. Schnetzler of Lausanne on a mon-trosity of the Chinese primrose, and on the relation between an aerial alga (*Chroococcus umbrinus*) and a lichen (*Pyrenium* sp.). M. C. de Candolle described the results of his attempts to determine how far any light may be thrown on the disputed origin of the *Cytisus adami* by the anatomical structure of its leaves. This plant, which suddenly made its appearance in the nursery of Adam at Vitry, near Paris, early in the present century, and which is remarkable for producing red and yellow blossoms mostly on separate branches, is usually regarded as a cross obtained by grafting the *Cytisus purpureus* on the *C. laburnum*. But M. de Candolle concludes that it is not a hybrid, but simply a degenerate variety of the *C. laburnum*.

In the Medical Section, Prof. von Kölliker, president, Prof. Klebs of Zurich read a remarkable paper on the transformations of the human species, which he regards as mainly the result of pathological influences.

Valuable communications were also made on the centres of origin of the optic nerves and on their relation to the cerebral cortex, by Dr. C. von Monakow of St. Petersburg; on the relations existing between the excitability and vulnerability of certain muscular groups, by Prof. Luetsinger of Berne; and on the mechanism of the ruminating process, by the same author.

The report on the Geological Section was unavoidably postponed to the November issue of the *Archiv* s.

NOTES FROM THE OTAGO UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

IV.—On the Structure of the Head in "Palinurus," with special reference to the Classification of the Genus¹

THE genus *Palinurus* was divided by Milne-Edwards into two groups or sub-genera—one, the "Langoustes ordinaires," containing species in which the antennular flagella are short, the bases of the antennæ approximated, and the rostrum present; while the other, or "Langoustes longicornes," (*Palinurus*, Gray; *Senex*, Pfeiffer), contains species in which the antennular flagella are short, the antennæ widely separated at their proximal ends, and the rostrum absent.

In this classification, which is still in the main adopted by systematists, no notice is taken of the stridulating organ, first mentioned, I believe, by Leach, in *P. vulgaris*, and described at length by Möbius, and later by myself, in the same species.² This unique sound-producing apparatus is present in all the "Langoustes longicornes" which I have yet examined, as well as in *P. vulgaris* and *P. trigonus* among the "Langoustes ordinaires"; while in all the remaining members of the latter group

¹ Abstract of a paper taken as read at a meeting of the Otago Institute, September 12, 1883, and to be published in the next (16th) volume of the *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*.

² Leach, "Malacostraca podopthalmata Britannicæ"; Möbius, *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, 1867; T. J. Parker, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1878, p. 442.

which have come under my notice (e.g. the common New Zealand species, *P. lalandii* and *P. edwardsii*) there is no trace of it.

There is also great diversity among the "Langoustes ordinaires" in the development of the rostrum, the true size of which can only be seen in a longitudinal vertical section of the head (see Fig. 1). In *P. lalandii* and other non-stridulating species, the rostrum (A, r) is well developed, and bears comparison with that of *Homarus*, while in *P. vulgaris* (B, r) it is a mere spiniform tubercle meriting special description only from its position. *P. vulgaris*, moreover, has no trace of procephalic processes, which are present, though small, in *P. lalandii* (A, pc, p).

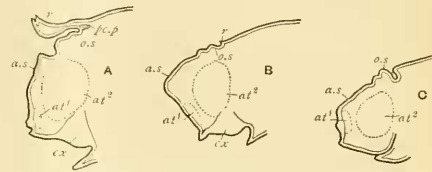


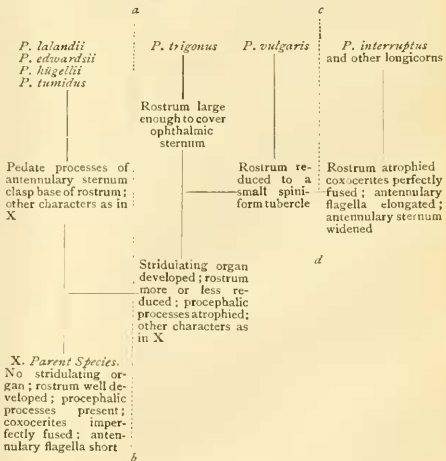
FIG. 1.—A, Longitudinal vertical section of the head of *Palinurus edwardsii*; B, of *P. vulgaris*; C, of *P. interruptus*. as, antennular sternum; af, articular cavity for antennule; at¹, at², for antenna; cx, unanchylosed part of inner wall of coxocercite; o.s., ophthalmic sternum; r, rostrum; pc, p, procephalic process.

The woodcut shows that as regards both the rostrum and the antennular sternum (the fixed part of the stridulating organ), *P. vulgaris* (B) approaches far more nearly to the "Langoustes longicornes," as represented by *P. interruptus* (C), than to the non-stridulating "Langoustes ordinaires," as represented by *P. edwardsii* (A).

On the other hand, all the brevicorn species examined agree in the imperfect fusion of the coxocercites or proximal segments of the antennæ. A transverse section taken immediately in front of the renal apertures shows that a small portion of the adjacent or inner walls of the coxocercites in *P. lalandii*, *P. vulgaris*, &c., are merely in apposition, whereas in the longicorn species concurrence is complete.

Assuming that the *Palinuride* are derived from an Astacoid or Homaroid ancestor through some such intermediate form as *Palinurellus*, one cannot but conclude that the species which have no stridulating organ, a well-developed rostrum, procephalic processes, and imperfectly fused coxocercites, come nearest to the parent stock, and that those in which the stridulating organ is developed, the rostrum and procephalic processes absent, and the coxocercites completely united with one another, have diverged most from that stock, and present us with the extreme of modification of the *Palinurid* type.

This view is expressed in the following phylogenetic table:—



In a natural classification of the genus the most fundamental separation appears to me that along the dotted line *ab* dividing the non-stridulating from the stridulating species. This division once made, the stridulating species fall into two natural subdivisions, expressed in the table by the line *cd*, which divides the brevicorn from the longicorn forms.

I think the most convenient classification is obtained by dividing the species along the two lines *ab, cd* into three subgenera, one identical with the "Langonistes longicornes" of Milne-Edwards, the others formed by splitting up the "Langonistes ordinaires" into species with and species without a stridulating organ.

The following table embodies the proposed arrangement:—

Genus PALINURUS, Fabr.

A. Stridulating organ absent; rostrum well developed, clasped by paired pedate processes of the antennular sterna; procephalic processes pre-ent; coxocerites imperfectly fused; antennular flagella short (sub-genus *Yasus*, T. J. P.).

P. islandii, *P. edwardsii*, *P. hügelii*, *P. tumidus*.

B. Stridulating organ present; rostrum variable, but rarely (? never) as well developed as in (A); pedate clasping processes absent; procephalic processes absent.

a. Antennular sterna narrow below, bases of antennules being hidden, in a view from above, by bases of antennæ; coxocerites imperfectly fused; antennular flagella short (sub-genus *Palinurus*).

α. Rostrum well developed, covering ophthalmic sternum. *P. trigonus*.

β. Rostrum reduced to a small spiniform tubercle; ophthalmic sternum uncovered. *P. vulgaris*.

b. Antennular sterna broad below, bases of antennules being visible from the dorsal aspect; coxocerites perfectly fused; antennular flagella long (sub-genus *Panulirus*, Gray; *Senex*, Pfeiffer).

P. interruptus, *P. fasciatus*, &c., &c.

Dunedin, N.Z., October 2

T. JEFFERY PARKER

SCIENTIFIC SERIALS

Bulletin of the Belgian Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, October 4.—Obituary notices of the late M. Joseph Plateau, by MM. Duprez, Valerius, and Liagre.—Second communication on the discovery of the fossil igneous at Bernisart, by P. J. Van Beneden.—Researches on the absolute force of the muscles of the Invertebrates; Part I. Absolute force of the adductor muscles in the lamellibranch molluscs (four illustrations), by M. Félix Plateau.—Note on a new optical illusion, by H. Valerius.—Remarks on the action of lightning conductors constructed on the Melens system, by H. Valerius.—Arithmetical and algebraic theorems, by E. Catalan.—Note on the pelvissternum in the Edentates (ten illustrations), by Prof. Paul Albrecht.—Funeral oration of M. Henri Conscience in Flemish and French, by M. Pierre Willems.—Mémorial on the bibliography of international law before the publication of Grotius's "Jus belli et pacis" (1625), by Alphonse Rivier.—Confession de Poète, a poem, by Charles Potvin.—Some traits of the social life of the Celestial Empire. How history is manufactured in China; civil and military decrees, by Ch. de Harlez.—Reports on the competitive papers sent in on the subject of Grétry, a critical study of his life and works. The prize, a gold medal of the intrinsic value of 32*l.*, was awarded to M. Michel Brevet de Paris.—Reports on the competitive papers received on the subject of realism, its definition and influence on contemporary painting. The essay by M. Henry Hymans, a member of the Academy, was pronounced the best. But the prize, also a gold medal worth 32*l.*, was not awarded to him, owing to his failure to comply with the conditions of the competition.—Discourse on the annual exhibition of paintings, by M. Fétis. The prize of a thousand francs for the best cartoon on the subject of help for the wounded on the battle-field, as a decorative piece for a military hospital, was awarded to M. Henri Evvard, of Saint Gilles-lez-Bruxelles.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

LONDON

Royal Society, December 6.—"The Wave-lengths of A, a, and of some Prominent Lines in the Infra-Red of the Visible Spectrum." By Capt. Abney, R.E., F.R.S.

M. Fizev has recently sent the author a map of the solar spectrum from C to A ("Annales de l'Observatoire Royal de Bruxelles," nouvelle série, tome v.) inclusive, and as part of this region is one which he is measuring, he examined the new publication with great interest. Photography and eye measurements do not coincide in the detail of the grouping of the little a group, or from there as far as A, and A itself is shown by M. Fizev's map as wanting in some details which appear in the photographs. The wave-lengths of the different lines from above "a" to A are not those given by Fizev, when comparison photographs of the 1st order of the red with the 2nd of the ultra-violet were taken on the same photographic plate, or when the 2nd order of the red is compared with the 3rd order of the green taken in a similar manner. Prof. Rowland's concave gratings were employed for this comparison. Cornu's map was used as a reference for the ultra-violet wave-lengths, and Ångström's map for those in the blue and green.

Description of line	λ from comparison of 1st and 2nd orders	λ from comparison of 2nd and 3rd orders	λ according to Fizev	Remarks
"a"	{ 7184·4 7185·4	{ 7184·5 7185·4	{ 7197·7 7198·7	{ This is shown in Ångström's map as a single line λ 7184·9.
Most refrangible edge of A.	7593·6	7593·7	7600·0	Ångström gives 7604 for the centre of this line; which of the hand he took as A is not clear. Langley gave 7600·9 for this edge.
Centre of 6th pair of lines in the flat-tings following A.	7644·2	7644·33	7652·2	

The determination of A has been made by Mascart, Smythe, and others, besides Ångström and Langley, with discordant results. The above may be taken as accurate, as are Cornu's and Ångström's maps.

The following are wave-lengths of some of the principal lines in the infra-red. The scale numbers refer to the author's map of the infra-red, which is published in the *Phil. Trans.*, Part II., 1880:—

Scale number	Description	Wave-lengths
1046	This line is a double, of which the components have the accompanying wave-lengths.....	{ 8226·4 8229·9
1441	8496·8
1509	8540·6
1685	8661·0
2175	A double line, the components of which have the accompanying wave-lengths	{ 8986·2 8989·5
2638	" " "	{ 9494·5 9500·1
3161	" " "	9633·8

Mathematical Society, December 13.—S. Roberts, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair.—The following were elected members:—Messrs. A. B. Basset, H. Fortey, R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S., G. Heppel, J. J. Thomson, H. I. Turner, and Prof. W. Thomson, Cape Colony.—The following papers were communicated:—"The form of standing waves on the surface of running water, by Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.—A method of finding the plane sections of a surface and some considerations as to its extension to space of more than three dimensions, by Mr. W. J.